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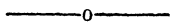
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**Ischnoptera hyalina.**

Head pale testaceous, slightly obscured with reddish brown; eyes blackish; first two antennal joints testaceous, remainder brownish fuscous, delicately and sparsely pubescent; mouth parts pale testaceous. Pronotal shield pale testaceous, the outer border paler. Tegmina nearly uniform pale testaceous, the costal border for nearly one-third the length of the wing paler. Coxæ brownish fuscous; femora and tibiæ pale testaceous; tarsi, like the tibial spines, a little darker. Abdomen blackish fuscous, darker posteriorly. Length of antennæ 25 mm.; of pronotum 4.25 mm.; breadth of pronotum 6 mm.; length of tegmina 21.5 mm.

One ♂ . Delaware.

**On the structural characters of *POLYOMMATUS TARQUINIUS*.**

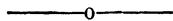
BY AUG. R. GROTE.

In this species the antennae are relatively short; the "club" long and narrow. The head is well sized, held free from the thorax. The labial palpi are long, well advanced beyond the front, divaricate, the elongated third article slender and thinly scaled, curving slightly upwards. The thorax is large and full. The legs unarmed and thinly scaled, moderate, the anterior pair more slender and shorter than the middle and hind pairs. The wings are entire and ample; primaries triangulate; secondaries rounded. The primaries are slightly arcuate along the costa, straight along internal margin, rounded along the full external margin which retires slightly before the determinate internal angle. The anterior wing is dilated at its outer third; the median nervules well separated. The primaries have eleven veins or veinlets. The costal vein is simple, joining the costa a little beyond the middle. The subcostal throws off the 1st, 2nd and 3rd s. c. veinlets on the costal margin, these veinlets approximate and parallel in their course. The 3rd s. c. is very slightly further removed from the 2nd than this latter from the 1st, and is furcate before the margin, sending out the 4th s. c. outwardly to the apex of the wing. The 5th s. c. joins the external margin and is widely separate from the 4th. The cell is not closed; the independent vein simple and straight. Three median veinlets, the 1st and 2nd springing from one point, divaricate. The internal vein is straight. The secondaries have nine veins or veinlets. The

costal vein is abruptly bent upwardly at base, thence following the costal edge to the apex of the wing. The subcostal vein is two and the median three branched. The cell is open; the independent slight. The submedian and internal veins are simple. The abdomen is shorter than the internal margin of the secondaries.

I take the *Hesperia tarquinius* of Fabricius (the *Polyommatus crataegi* of Boisduval and Leconte) as the type of the genus *Feniseca*. Congeneric with *Fen. tarquinius*, and a second species of the genus, is *Fen. porsenna*, considering Mr. Scudder's *Polyommatus porsenna* from New England in reality a distinct species. I have specimens of *F. tarquinius* from Georgia and, on comparison, I cannot distinguish specifically between them and material from Pennsylvania which I refer to this same species.

Above, the colors and ornamentation of *Feniseca tarquinius* somewhat resemble those of certain species of *Hesperia*, while reminding us more strongly perhaps of *Thecla (favonius)*, with which latter genus its structural affinities lie.



**On a new Genus of NOCTUIDAE allied to DYOPS, with remarks on certain species of AGROTIS.**

BY A. R. GROTE.

To a genus indicated, but not named, by Guenée, and for which the term *Litoprosopus* is proposed, belong three species of Noctuidae with ocellated secondaries allied to the South American *Dyops*, but distinctively characterized by the smoothly and closely scaled elongate and subspatulate third article of the labial palpi.

In the South American *Dyops ocellata*, and *D. oculigera*, the labial palpi are given as "a 3e article court, conique, confondu avec le précédent" (Noct. Vol. 2, p. 283). It is noteworthy that while M. Guenée says: "Peut-être faudra-t-il faire deux genres des trois espèces qui composent celui-ci (c. a. d. le genre *Dyops*)", and while the genus is divided by this Author into two Groups, no remark is made on the differences of palpal structure which I suppose induced the division of the Genus into "Groupes," although, indeed, no reason at all is given in Vol. VI of the *Species Général des Lépidoptères* for the observation (as above cited) or the procedure.

The specific distinctiveness of all the three species described by Authors and here enumerated, is assumed but not assured. The species described by Guenée as *Dyops Hatuey*, does not indeed seem to be the *Noctua Hatuey* of Prof. Poey, as suggested by Mr. Walker, who ap-